

the cord in unbathed children falls off earlier. Knopp (*Monatschr. f. Geburtshülfe u. Gyn.*, 1897) warned against bathing the new-born, so as not to infect the vagina with gonorrhœa. Neuman (*Berliner klinische Woch.*, 1898, No. 1), in his report before the Berlin Medical Society, pronounced bathing of the new-born as absolutely harmful. Arthes (*Ibid.*, 1898), made his observations on 150 children and arrived at an opposite conclusion, as did also Czerwenka (*Wiener klin. Woch.*, 1898, No. 11.) Kovarski (*Pract.*, 1900, p. 102) has conducted careful observations on 420 children: half of the number were bathed, and the other half were not. With the exception of a large percentage of icterus among the bathed ones there were no other perceptible differences. After summarizing the pros and cons of the subject Kovarski concludes that no scientific proof has as yet been adduced as to the harmfulness of bathing, and that we can follow, without perturbation of spirit, the time-honored custom of bathing the new-born.—*Jour. Am. Med. Assoc.*

Methylene Blue in Malaria.

Smithwick in *Merck's Archives* for February, 1900, from the reports of others and his own observations, has reached the following conclusions in regard to this drug:

1. Methylene blue is a perfect succedaneum for quinine, and may be given whenever the latter drug is indicated in the treatment of malaria of every form and under all conditions, with the same confidence that has always attended the administration of quinine.

2. Patients need not be selected on account of idiosyncrasies, as no bad effects ever follow the use of methylene blue, if given intelligently.

3. It is the remedy to use in malaria with hematuric complications, as it acts in a twofold manner.

4. It is the remedy to be given in malaria occurring during the pregnant period, as it has no oxytocic effect and will cause a freer action of the kidneys, which is also beneficial.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

A Creosote Wine.

According to *Les Nouveaux Remèdes* of February 8, 1900, the following prescription for a creosote wine may be employed:

Creosote, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce;
Tincture of gentian, 1 ounce;
Alcohol, 8 ounces;
Sherry wine, enough to make a quart.

Two or three dessertspoonfuls of this mixture may be given a day in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, provided the temperature is not very distinctly febrile.